

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1860.

NO. 38.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wed  
nesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man  
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal  
as in any of the newspapers published in the  
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All letters upon business should be post  
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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and  
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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

### LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

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Inks and Printing Material of every Description.

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Of all kinds; Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Cuts, &c., &c.,  
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In all its Branches. R. ALLISON  
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## HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART

Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,  
(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.)

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

AMBROTIPIES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.  
April 13, 1860-w&twtf.

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SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
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JOHN J. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Practices Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept advised of their affairs. And determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion house.

Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1859-by.

LAW NOTICE.  
AMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtf.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court, his business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 5, 1858-ff.

W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
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PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. On St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-ff.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-  
ton and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-ff.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Greenup counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, old door from corner.

[Aug. 29, 1860-ff.

D. R. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tends his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, old door from corner.

[Aug. 29, 1860-ff.

E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to inform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient's mind. All work warranted; the workmanship will show itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,  
(SUCCESSOR TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost, Wholesale or Retail.

[July 13, 1860-ff.

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

W. A. GAINES,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,  
AND DEALER IN

Hardware, China, Glass, and Queenware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

Also, Agent for all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Such as Reapers and Mowers, Horse Powers, and Threshers, Ciders Mill, &c., &c.

I am also the exclusive Agent in this county for the CLIMAX GRAIN FAN, which is a new patent just out, and greatly superior in point of workmanship and in every other particular to any other fan in use.

July 9, 1860-w&twtf.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL.  
OF  
English, the Ancient Classics and the Mathematics.

WILL resume its sessions in South Frankfort, Ky., on the first of October, and continue in operation forty weeks.

THIS SCHOOL has been conducted for twenty years, in the same place by the same teacher, with increasing reputation.

THIS SCHOOL has sent various pupils direct into the Junior Class of Yale with ease and honor.

INTO THIS SCHOOL scholars of high standing in the State and out of the State are now applying.

OF THIS SCHOOL a former student, who has attended various other institutions of learning in this country, and now writes from the University of Cambridge in England, declares that he has found teaching of equal excellence nowhere else.

Boards will be accommodated for the present in neighboring families, especially in Mr. Thomas' house.

THESE are the most favorable situations for young men.

For tuition \$80 in advance, or \$85 payable at the end of the session, secured by note with one good name.

No deduction for absence save that of the teacher.

August 3, 1860-w&twtf.

FRANKFORT  
UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Commonwealth, that they will establish a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age.

The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished, polite education.

We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers.

We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1860, for day pupils only.

The scholars will consist of forty weeks.

tuition in money department, \$100 per month.

For board \$125 a month.

French, extra, \$10 per month.

Painting in oil, \$10 per month.

Pastel and Monochromatic, each, \$15 per month.

Oil Oriental, Grecian, and Italian, each, \$8 per month.

Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather-work, each, \$6 per month.

Drawing and Water Colors, each, \$5 per month.

Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline will be strict but firm.

MARY M. GRAVES,  
NELLIE A. YEAVER.

THE COMMONWEALTH.  
Early Recollections.

BY L. T.

Sitting one day in my school room, old man D—— came in and told me he had been sued by Gen. K——'s administrator for \$32, the amount of a note he had executed to Gen. K—— twenty-one years before; that he recollects the note but believed it had been settled in a trade of feather beds made between his wife and Gen. K——'s wife, shortly after the note was given. If it had not been settled in that way, it never had been paid. He wished to employ me to defend him.

I had read far enough to learn that after the lapse of twenty years the law would presume a note paid, particularly when there was nothing to prevent the payee from suing upon and coercing the payment. I told him to keep dark about the feather beds, and plant himself on the defense that the note had been paid.

His reply was that he had told the justice of the peace before whom the warrant had been returned, what he had told me about the beds. "The devil," said I, "you have ruined your chances on the presumptions."

I remembered at the moment he did not live in the town district, but three miles out of town, and that the justice of the peace in his district lived seven miles out. I told him to give the constable who had served the warrant, notice in writing that he claimed to have the trial in his own district. I drew up the notice and started him, with the injunction to let them feather beds alone most especially; that the justice in town might not speak of what he had told him, and we would come it safely on the piers of payment yet.

On the day for the trial, I filled my saddle bags full of books and started to justice R——'s, but to my vexation overtook the administrator of K——, his counsel, Horatio T. H., and the town justice, and we rode on together to justice R——'s.

Justice R—— was an old time customer; a man of consequence in his neighborhood, and that consequence enhanced in his mind, by his extreme vanity. He let no occasion pass that he did not give the information to those who came about him, that he had been a justice of the peace for seventeen years in Campbell county, and that no appeal had ever been taken from his decisions—always giving the declaration emphasis by rising on his toes, with his right hand doubled up, and with the thumb side to him giving his right cheek and right side of his nose a brisk wife.

The justice drew out his table, opened his docket, and entered on it  
K——'s adm'r, Plaintiff  
vs.  
D——, On note for \$32  
Defendant.

Horatio T. H. for plaintiff, read the note in evidence, and there rested. L. T. relied on the plea of payment, and the twenty years since the note fell due to prove it.

The plaintiff introduced the town justice, and proved by him that D. had voluntarily stated to him that he gave the note, and that it never had been paid, unless it had been taken into a trade of feather beds between his wife and K——'s wife some time after the note fell due.

Cross Examined—was not certain that D—— said it had been paid in that way; he might have said so; did recollect he said he did not mean to pay it, but intended to employ L. T. to defend, and asked where L. T. could be found. Proved that Gen. K—— and D—— lived only four or five miles apart, and that D—— had always had enough property liable to execution to pay the amount of the debt—this was all the evidence. L. T. claimed the right to open and conclude the argument, as he did not deny the execution of the note, and it was accorded to him. He read several law books, showing that payment would be presumed after the lapse of twenty years, and argued that there was nothing in the proof to destroy the presumption. Horatio T. H., on the other side, threw the feather beds in terribly; arguing that the defendant admitted the note had not been paid unless by the feather beds, and there was no proof the feather beds ever had anything to do with paying the note. The counsel had it out and out a half dozen times apiece, when they took their seats to hear the judgment. The justice took off his specs, gave the side of his face and nose a wise with his fist, and arose with an air and manner as much as to say: "Just you hold still a minit, while I philosophize this matter in my mind." He walked with a solemn, measured tread to the back part of the room, sat down on a three legged stool, put his left leg over his right and his left arm across his lap, brought his right elbow on to his left arm, took hold of his chin with his right hand, shut his eyes, and went off into a legal meditation.

**C. M. CLAY.**—The crazy Abolitionists of New York, with their crazy candidate, Gerrit Smith, are down on Cassius Clay. It will be news to hear that he is not radical. They adopted the following resolutions at their Convention:

The resolution in reference to Cassius M. Clay was then called up, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the recent conduct of Cassius M. Clay, in abandoning, and giving up to the tender mercies of an infuriated pro-slavery mob, John G. Fee, and the noble band of radical Abolitionists in Kentucky, is in perfect keeping with his baseness when, a few years since, with loud professions of a love of liberty, he volunteered to fight the battles of slavery in Mexico; and that, in the light of these facts, the reputation for courage and devotion to right, which has so long held, is a reputation obtained under false pretenses, and utterly without foundation.

Raish jumped up quite excited, and demanded an appeal. The old justice looked at me. I frowned and shook my head; got up close and whispered, "tell him to go to thunder; he can't have an appeal."

The old fellow raised on his toes, and with an emphatic wise, exclaimed in thundering tones: "Seventeen years have I been a magistrate in Campbell county, and no man ever appealed from my decision. Raish, you can't git it."

**Letter from the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, to ex-President Fillmore.—The duty of the Conservative Masses in the present Crisis, etc.**

Hon. Millard Fillmore:

MY DEAR SIR: Your eminent position and the intimate relations which have long existed between us induce me to address you upon the present state of the country. In the conversation which I had the honor of holding with you recently, at the Saratoga Springs, we agreed in opinion as to the perils which surrounded the government, and as to the best mode of averting them, and each reflection has strengthened that opinion. If it were possible to reach the great body of our countrymen, and impress them to look into the condition of public affairs, uninfluenced by those passions which unhappily have too long swayed the masses which make up political parties. I am confident that they would think as you and I do. The importance and the grandness of the issue soon to be decided ought to arouse the patriotism of every man within the limits of this wide spread realm. The great fact which stands out before the country is, that a powerful sectional organization threatens to acquire control of the government; a party which, ignoring every other question, rallies its followers to a crusade against slavery; a party which, taking its cue from the United States Government, its purpose to bring the institutions of the other section under the ban of the government.

Such a party ought not to be tolerated, and against it every man whose patriotic instincts are not utterly dead should range himself in the order of battle, no matter what creed he may have professed, or what name he may have borne. Every true man, with all his manhood, should take his place under that great standard which the friends of the Union have set up against that powerful party which threatens to tread the Constitution under foot, and to involve the country in widespread ruin. Nothing can save the country from great troubles but the uprising of that love of the Union which lies deep in the heart of every American, and it will overwhelm the enemies of the Constitution. Party standards flaunt the air in vain; the magic of party names is gone; the tendency of party managers over the masses is at an end; nothing can reach the hearts of the people but the dear names of the country and the Union.

The present canvass for the Presidency does show that old party lines are almost obliterated in the great struggle.

When Mr. Buchanan came into power, I felt it to be my duty to support his administration, and I said so publicly. I declined to contest with his friends the places which they held, stating it as my opinion that the conservative force of the country ought not to be impaired, but that it was our duty to forget past political strife, and to do all we could to strengthen the hands of the party in power in view of the great impending conflict to be fought in 1860. That position I have maintained until recently; others have held it, and do not shrink from it, and will not withdraw the enemies of the Constitution. Party standards flaunt the air in vain; the magic of party names is gone; the tendency of party managers over the masses is at an end; nothing can reach the hearts of the people but the dear names of the country and the Union.

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**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1860.

For President,  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.  
For Vice President,  
**EDW'D EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**John Bell's Slavery Record.**

It has become fashionable for Yancey's traveling agents to assail John Bell's slavery record. The slander is ridiculous we admit, but being persisted in, might have some effect. We have before us a letter from an honest old farmer asking us about the truth of these charges. It seems that a small Breckinridge popinjay—who is suffering under the delusion that he is an orator—made a speech in our old friend's neighborhood, in which forensic effort he stated that John Bell was an Abolitionist. Now we don't say that John Bell's negroes outnumber the Breckinridge men in Kentucky, but we do say that he is more largely interested in slave property than all the Breckinridge speakers and voters that we have seen since the disruption of the Democratic party. In order to answer our correspondent—who takes the matter seriously—as well as others who may be similarly affected, we set down to reading the old Congressional Globes. After we had concluded our labors, we felt inclined to forgive these little traveling burlesques on Democracy for the trouble they have caused us on account of the very satisfactory result of our labors. Here it is. Just cut it out, and when you hear John Bell accused of Abolitionism, confound the slanderer by the following facts:

June 26th, 1848.—On Mr. Hale's motion to instruct the Committee on the District of Columbia, to bring in a bill to abolish slavery there, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Volume 18, page 372.]

July 26th, 1848.—When the Clayton Compromise was before the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts; moved an amendment excluding slavery from Oregon. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 167.]

Aug. 10th, 1848.—On the Oregon bill, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment embracing the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Bell voted Yea, with Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun, H. V. Johnson, Hunter and others.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1061.]

Aug. 12th, 1848.—On a motion that the Senate recede from the Missouri Compromise Amendment to the Oregon bill, Mr. Bell voted No, in the same company.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1078.]

Jan. 16th, 1850.—Mr. Seward presented a petition for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Berrien moved to lay on the table the question of reception—in other words, to refuse to entertain the petition. On Mr. Berrien's motion, Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1870.]

May 26, 1852.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Friends, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. On a motion to lay it on the table, (in other words to refuse to consider it,) Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 24, page 1475.]

Aug. 26th, 1852.—The Appropriation Bill was before the Senate. Mr. Sumner moved an amendment, providing that no money should be applied to pay for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 28, page 1425.]

July 14, 1854.—On Mr. Dixon's amendment to the Homestead Bill, to confine its benefit to white persons, Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 28, page 1774.]

July 31st, 1854.—Mr. Sumner moved for leave to introduce a Bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. On this motion Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 28, page 2023.]

Feb. 23, 1855.—On the Bill to protect officers of the United States in the execution of the laws, (designed to facilitate the execution of the Fugitive Slave law,) Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.]

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?—**STARTLING DISCLOSURES FROM ANOTHER DISUNIONIST.**—Hon. Roger A. Pryor, in his Ashland speech, while commenting on the reply of Mr. Douglas to the secession questions propounded to him in Norfolk, wound up with the startling declaration that if a President of the United States should have the temerity to use force to prevent the secession of a southern State or States from the Union, and no effort from any other quarter should be put forth to resist the exercise of Federal power, he, Hon. Roger A., solitary and alone, would be the Brutus to plant a dagger in his heart.

To make the thing more cruel and sanguinous, as it were, Podger Rye sent to Wisconsin for Potter's big bowie knife. The question now is, will Bell withdraw or will he play Seizer to this Virginia brute us?

The "Senior" is under obligations to the "private and acting editor" for his kind attentions in our absence; he has "done us proud," but we fear that his notices are rather too flattering to be entirely just. We are not so good a judge of "corn juice" as we are of some other articles. We prefer to be *num* as to that "flourish," as we might get ourselves into a difficulty and have to leave home working in the lead of a broomstick, if our better-half should find out how popular we are among the fair sex. Please excuse us on the "flourish."

June 6th, 1850.—Mr. Yulee moved an amendment to a Compromise bill, extending the Constitution and the laws of the United States over the Territory of Utah. This, according to Mr. Bell's doctrine, would recognize the right to carry slaves there, and he voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1134.]

June 6th, 1850.—Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment, continuing in force in the Territory of Utah the Mexican laws prohibiting

slavery, till they be altered or repealed by Congress. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1148.]

June 17th, 1850.—Upon the motion of Mr. Soule to amend the bill, by providing that the Territories, when admitted as States, should "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe," Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1239.]

June 19, 1850.—On the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, repealing all laws pre-existing in the Territories which "restricted the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of any citizen of the United States," Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1254.] The effect of this would be to repeal the anti-slavery laws of Mexico.

August 23d, 1850.—On the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1647.]

September 10th, 1850.—The Bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. The penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave. This penalty was disliked by Southern men who were unwilling that slaves should be manumitted by authority of Congress for any purpose. Mr. Pearce moved to change the penalty to a fine of \$500. On this motion Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1794.]

September 12th, 1850.—Mr. Seward moved to amend the Bill by abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, if a majority of the people, upon a vote taken for that purpose, should be in favor of it. Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1794 and 1810.]

September 13th, 1850.—The Bill to prevent the enticing away of slaves in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. Mr. Hale moved to recommit it, with instructions to Committee to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District. On this motion, Mr. Bell voted No.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1859.]

September 23rd, 1850.—An amendment was moved to the Bill prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District, giving power to the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown to prevent free negroes from settling there. Mr. Bell voted for the amendment.—[Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1674.]

September 28th, 1850.—Mr. Bell voted against the Bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District, having first tried in vain to make it more acceptable to the South in three particulars, viz: by changing the penalty from emancipation to a fine, by giving power to the City Corporation in the District to exclude free negroes, and enacting more stringent laws against enticing away slaves from their owners.—[Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 22, page 1674.]

Sept. 19, 1850.—On the motion to take up the Bill "to prevent enticing of slaves in the District of Columbia," Mr. Bell voted Yea.—[Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1870.] The motion was lost, and thus the bill failed.

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We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Haydon, in another column. We can say cheerfully that Mr. Haydon is the most accomplished penman we ever saw. He combines rapidity with correctness and rare beauty of style. If he can teach others the art as perfectly as he understands it, no young man should miss the opportunity of acquiring it.

PUB. Docs.—We have received—under the frank of L. I. Stephens—a bundle of speeches, which shall be nameless. Isaac not having heard that we had disposed of our principles sent us the documents aforesaid in good faith. In good faith we скончали to take advantage of Isaac's imbecility and hold the speeches subject to the order of the "Grand Calculator." We have not even read them.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We are reliably informed that Mr. Breckinridge has gone to the mountains on an electioneering tour. Whether he intends to speak or bushwhack, we are not advised. If he speaks, we hope he will answer those Northern questions. He must answer them—Lamb hath said it.

Religious Notice.—Rev. D. T. STUART, of Shelbyville, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this city, on next Sabbath. The public are invited to attend.

THE "SENIOR" IS UNDER OBLIGATIONS TO THE "PRIVATE AND ACTING EDITOR" FOR HIS KIND ATTENTIONS IN OUR ABSENCE; HE HAS "DONE US PROUD," BUT WE FEAR THAT HIS NOTICES ARE RATHER TOO FLATTERING TO BE ENTIRELY JUST. WE ARE NOT SO GOOD A JUDGE OF "CORN JUICE" AS WE ARE OF SOME OTHER ARTICLES. WE PREFER TO BE *NUM* AS TO THAT "FLOURISH," AS WE MIGHT GET OURSELVES INTO A DIFFICULTY AND HAVE TO LEAVE HOME WORKING IN THE LEAD OF A BROOMSTICK, IF OUR BETTER-HALF SHOULD FIND OUT HOW POPULAR WE ARE AMONG THE FAIR SEX. PLEASE EXCUSE US ON THE "FLOURISH."

CAUSALITY.—The editor of the Lexington Statesman has at last precipitated himself into a revolution, to-wit: In the fore part of last week, he announced that we had sold our principles to the Union party. In the latter part of the same week he announced that we were a Douglas Democrat. We have no doubt that this last announcement will be very gratifying to the friends of the little giant, but truth compels us to say that the Statesman is not our organ. It belongs to Jno. C. Breckinridge, a young friend of ours who resides in Lexington, Ky. We are perfectly satisfied that it should be *his* organ, and have no desire to deprive him of it. In fact we should not feel slighted if the editor of the Statesman should omit to mention us again until after the election of Mr. Bell. We have an engagement to edit the Commonwealth, and notwithstanding the friends of Mr. Breckinridge don't seem to like it, we are compelled to disregard their disinterested advice and valuable suggestions, but the rejection is accompanied with our deepest sympathy.

While on this subject, we must do Mr. Breckinridge the justice to say, that we believe if he had known we were for sale, he would have made a slight bid for us himself. If there is anything that he does particularly well at this crisis in public affairs, it is a talented and discreet editor like us. If Mr. Breckinridge could speak he would say so.

MODERN POETS AND POETSES.—We have been so completely absorbed with the schemes of that man Yancey, that we have neglected the literary world entirely. We cannot forbear, however, to give a sample of the style in which the Nine is now being done. We give the first and eighth of ten verses:

TO MISS SALLIE ADA REEDER.  
BY VIRGINIUS HUTCHEN.

Daughter of the South's imperial clime!  
Soul-harp to my spirit strings,  
Sweet as the Lesbian lute, low chime,  
When "During Steppes" swept the strings.

Yes, wable on, thou charming one,  
Now glad with hope ambition brings;  
For thou canst gaze on fame's bright sun,  
Whose glory gilds the spirit's wings.

Whereupon the "charming one" proceeded to wobble on as follows, upon her soul harp:

TO VIRGINIUS HUTCHEN.

BY SALLIE ADA REEDER.

We have not met—and Fate itself may roll  
A gulf between our separate paths, and yet  
Thou'st given kindly greeting to a soul  
That has not learned a friendship to forget.

Should Fate conclude to roll that gulf  
Between those ere separate paths, Fate would  
Confer a favor upon Sallie which she little  
Wants of.

FINE APPLES.—We, the Senior, have received, from two of our young lady friends, a present of a basket full of the finest apples we have seen this season, not excepting those which took the premiums at the several Fairs we have attended. These apples are of the variety called Fall or Holland Pippins. Mary and Fannie will please accept our thanks for this kind remembrance.

What has the "private and acting editor" to say now? He knows he is not good looking for the hair hangs over his eyes, and the girls don't like him, and don't send him apples and such like nice things.

BRECKINRIDGE'S LEACH.—James Garlick Leach, why stay ye here all the day idle! Don't you know that unborn millions are looking for you to vindicate the great principles of the equality of the States! Come forth from your retirement in the quiet vales of Henry, and throw yourself at the head of the gallant hosts who are arranged under the banner of John C. Breckinridge, and as you enter the field of battle let your comrades be cheered on by the contest by the inspiring cry of "Liberty or be crippled." Pres Sparks, stir him up.

THE Breckinridge organs, in order to divert attention from the disunion schemes of the Breckinridge party, are trying to start the absurd story that Bell is a Disunionist. The wind is knocked out of that little rooster by one fact, viz: Bell has always been a strong Union man, and his record is living and breathing with Union sentiments, while Breckinridge will not open his mouth on the subject. He is afraid to speak. The moment he takes a stand, he loses either his northern or southern adherents.

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**TO THE PUBLIC.**

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Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,  
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72,  
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000  
Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio... \$431,520 83 Michigan, \$153,043 81  
In Wisc... 106,955 07 Indiana... 146,839 81  
In Kent'... 204,939 40 Illinois... 448,227 41  
Missouri... 384,518 04 Tennessee... 97,549 21  
Iowa & Min... 101,399 46 Kansas... 10,945 77  
Penn & Va... 31,595 82 Ark. & Ga... 23,945 09  
Mississippi and Alabama... \$52,418 18

**FIRE and Inland Navigation.**

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair price.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Aetna Insurance Company, possessed in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understand their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent.  
June 20, 1860. Frankfort, Ky.

#### FRANKFORT AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 1st, 1858, the following resolutions were adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

\$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits come to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen in the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. These desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.

EMD. H. TAYLOR,

THO. S. PAGE,

CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.

R. W. SCOTT,

H. I. TODD,

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| John Lane          | \$5,000 |
| Thomas F. Thornton | 5,000   |
| Joseph H. Davies   | 5,000   |
| William G. Craig   | 5,000   |
| John C. Herndon    | 5,000   |
| John T. Pendleton  | 1,500   |

MEDICAL EXAMINER...W. C. SNEED, M. D.  
H. WINGATE, Agent.  
July 1, 1860-tf. Frankfort Branch Bank.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank... \$38,338 11  
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission,... 62,690 89  
Cash loaned on call,... 30,000 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured,... 70,223 59  
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value,... 15,000 00  
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value,... 260,352 00  
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value,... 200,225 00  
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value,... 107,565 00  
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value,... 40,300 00  
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value,... 16,750 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value,... 56,500 00  
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., market value,... 36,625 00  
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value,... 2,140 00

Total assets.... \$936,709 59  
Total liabilities,... 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms, the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital,... \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.

2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.

3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALBYN, Secretary.

J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.

July 1, 1860-by.

Artesian Well Water.

SUPPLY always or hand at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

#### Home Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 4, WALL STREET,  
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00  
AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$500,213 34  
AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank ..... \$ 37,000 56

Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$80,000.) ..... 460,600 00

Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,667) ..... 150,859 85

Bank Stocks (market value) ..... 77,000 00

Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company) ..... 67,604 72

(due on Real Estate on 1st Jan., 1858, of which \$12,625 has since been received) ..... 14,375 93

Hand in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Ag'ts, on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,857 57 has since been received) ..... 24,684 75

Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office ..... 2,087 53

Total ..... \$834,213 34

#### LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at \$39,410 01

Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend ..... 1,700 00

Total ..... \$41,110 01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres.

A. F. WILMARSH, Vice Pres.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Oct. 12, 1859.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Increase of Cash Capital.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

—DEVOTED TO—

Fire Insurance Exclusively.

(CHARTER-PERPETUAL.)

Cash Capital ..... \$400,000.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Branch Office, 31 & 33 West Third street, Cincinnati.

M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Agents in the principal Cities and Towns of the Union.

Losses Promptly Paid.

All Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed by H. WINGATE, Agent, July 27-tf.

Frankfort, Ky.

—DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS!

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

which they are now opening. Their stock embraces every article usually to be found in such an establishment. Among which may be found

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

in great variety, to suit the fancy and pockets of all who wish to buy.

Domestic and Staple Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

and all other articles for Gentlemen's wear.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

They have also one of the largest and most complete stocks of

China, Glass, Queensware, and Table Cutlery

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

All of which they will sell on reasonable terms. Give them a call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. [March 2, 1860.]

FRANKFORT, December 9, 1859-ty.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

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